

POST OFFICE.

A G R E E M E N T

CONCERNING THE

EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PARCELS

CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE

POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

AND THE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS OF THE
EMPIRE OF JAPAN.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF POSTAL PAROELS CONCLUDED
BETWEEN THE POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS OF THE EMPIRE
OF JAPAN.

The Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Department of Communications of the Empire of Japan agree to effect a regular exchange of parcels between the United Kingdom and the Empire of Japan.

The following regulations shall be generally applicable, not only to parcels exchanged direct between the United Kingdom and the Empire of Japan, but also to parcels sent in transit to or from one of the two countries through the other:—

I.

1. Parcels may be forwarded via Canada or via Suez by Parcel Post from the United Kingdom to the Empire of Japan up to the weight of 11 pounds English, and from the Empire of Japan to the United Kingdom up to the weight of 1,320 momme.

2. The parcels thus exchanged may be insured up to the sum of 1,000 francs if sent via Canada, and 500 francs if sent via Suez.

II.

1. The two Post Offices guarantee the right of transit for parcels over their territory to or from any country with which they respectively have Parcel Post communication; and they undertake responsibility for transit parcels within the limits determined by Article XII below.

2. In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the Administrations concerned the conveyance of parcels thus exchanged will be effected *à découvert*.

III.

The prepayment of the postage on parcels shall be compulsory, except in the case of re-directed parcels.

IV.

1. The Post Office of the country of origin shall pay to the Post Office of the country of destination the territorial postage of the latter and also the intermediate postage, if the latter office provides for the service, calculated in accordance with the following tables:—

For Parcels exchanged by the route of Canada.

—	Not over 3 lbs. (360 momme).	3 lbs. (360 momme) to 7 lbs. (360 momme).	7 lbs. (360 momme) to 11 lbs. (1,320 momme).
Territorial rate of the United Kingdom	Fr. 0 50	Fr. 1 00	Fr. 1 50
For conveyance between the Empire of Japan and the United Kingdom.	1 00	2 00	3 00
Territorial rate of the Empire of Japan	0 75	0 75	0 75
Total	2 25	3 75	5 25

For Parcels exchanged by the route of Suez.

	Net over 3 lb. (360 grammes).	3 lb. (360 grammes) to 7 lb. (840 grammes).	7 lb. (840 grammes) to 11 lb. (1,220 grammes).
Territorial rate of the United Kingdom -	Fr. 0 50	Fr. 1 00	Fr. 1 50
For Channel service - - - -	0 25	0 25	0 25
Territorial rate of France - - -	0 50	0 50	0 50
For sea conveyance between the Empire of Japan and Marseilles.	0 50	1 25	2 00
Territorial rate of the Empire of Japan -	0 75	0 75	0 75
Total - - -	2 50	3 75	5 00

2. The totals thus arrived at shall form the basis for determining the sums to be collected from the senders; but in fixing the rates of postage either Administration shall be at liberty to adopt such approximate amounts as may be convenient in its own currency.

V.

1. The accounting between the two Administrations in respect of the insurance fee shall be at the rate of 35 centimes for each 300 francs or fraction thereof, and shall be divided in the following manner:—

Office of origin - - -	5 centimes.
Office of destination - - -	5 "
French (or Canadian) transit - -	5 "
Each sea service - - -	10 "

2. The office of origin is also entitled to collect from the sender of each insured parcel and to retain a registration fee not exceeding 25 centimes.

VI.

The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an acknowledgment of receipt on prepayment of a fixed fee not exceeding 25 centimes. The same fee may be applied to requests for information about the disposal of an insured parcel which are made after it has been posted, if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an acknowledgment of receipt. The whole of this fee is retained by the Administration of the country of origin.

VII.

In the case of parcels originating in or forwarded by one of the two contracting countries and sent in transit through the other, the Post Office of the intermediate country shall be credited by the other Post Office with the sums due to the former for the conveyance and insurance of such parcels, in accordance with tables to be mutually communicated.

VIII.

1. The parcels shall, at the request of the senders, be delivered by special messenger immediately after arrival at the office of delivery.

2. On these parcels, which shall be styled "Express Parcals," and shall be marked as such by the senders, an express delivery fee of 50 centimes shall be payable by the senders in addition to the postage. This fee shall be credited in the parcel bill to the Post Office of the country of destination.

3. When the residence of the addressee of an express parcel is at a distance from the office of delivery, that office may collect for the delivery of the parcel a supplementary charge not exceeding the fee fixed for such delivery according to the inland tariff of the country of destination, less the equivalent of the special fee paid by the sender.

4. Only one attempt shall be made to deliver an express parcel by a special messenger.

After a fruitless attempt such a parcel shall cease to be considered as an express parcel; and its delivery shall take place in the conditions fixed for ordinary parcels.

5. If an express parcel shall be re-directed to another country before any attempt has been made to deliver it by special messenger, the express delivery fee shall be credited to the Post Office of the new country of destination, provided that this office has consented to undertake express delivery.

Otherwise the fee shall be retained by the office of the first destination; and this shall also be done in the case of undelivered parcels.

IX.

The parcels to which the present Agreement applies cannot be subjected to any postal charge other than those contemplated by the different articles of this Agreement.

X.

For the redirection of parcels from one country to the other, as well as for the return of undelivered parcels, a supplementary charge on the basis of the rates fixed by Articles IV and V shall be collected from the addressees or the senders, as the case may be. A supplementary charge may also be made for warehousing.

XI.

1. It is forbidden to send by post:—

- (a) Parcels containing letters, or communications of the nature of a letter, live animals except bees in properly constructed boxes, or articles the admission of which is not authorized by the Customs or other laws or regulations of either country (a parcel may, however, contain an open invoice in its simplest form);
- (b) Parcels containing explosives or inflammable articles, and in general articles the conveyance of which is dangerous.

2. It is equally forbidden to send coin, anything made of gold or silver, or other precious articles from one country to the other in uninsured parcels.

3. If a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions shall be handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in the manner and with the formalities prescribed by its laws or inland regulations.

4. The two Administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles; but they will not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever towards the police, the Customs authorities, or the senders of parcels.

XII.

1. In all cases of loss, abstraction or damage, except such as are beyond control, the sender, or, in default or at the request of the sender, the addressee, shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding with the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage, unless the damage has arisen

from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the nature of the article, and provided always that the indemnity does not exceed, in the case of an uninsured parcel, 25 francs, and in the case of an insured parcel, the sum for which it has been insured. The sender of a parcel which has been lost, or of which the contents have been completely destroyed in the post, shall also be entitled to the return of the postage. In any case the insurance fee is retained by the Postal Administration.

2. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the Administration to which the despatching office is subordinate. To that Administration is reserved a remedy against the Administration responsible, that is to say, against the Administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss or the damage took place.

3. Until the contrary is shown, the responsibility shall rest with the Administration which, having received the parcel without making any observation, cannot prove its delivery to the addressee or, in the case of a transit parcel, its regular transfer to the following Administration.

4. The payment of the indemnity to the sender or addressee ought to take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within a year of the date of the application. The Administration responsible will be bound to make good without delay the amount of the indemnity paid.

5. It is understood that no application for an indemnity will be entertained unless made within a year of the posting of the parcel; after this term the applicant will have no right to any indemnity.

6. If the loss, abstraction or damage shall have occurred in course of conveyance between the exchanging offices of the two countries and it shall not be possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which the loss, abstraction or damage took place, each Administration shall pay half of the indemnity.

7. The Administrations will cease to be responsible for parcels of which the owners have accepted delivery.

XIII.

1. No parcel may be insured for an amount above the real value of its contents.

2. In case the sender of an insured parcel, with intent to defraud, shall declare the contents to be above their real value, he shall lose all claim to compensation; and the enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings admitted by the law of the country of origin.

XIV.

The cost of the receptacles in which parcel mails are exchanged between the two countries shall be shared equally between the two Administrations.

XV.

In extraordinary circumstances such as will justify the measure, any Administration may temporarily suspend the Parcel Post, either entirely or partially, on condition of giving immediate notice, if necessary by telegraph, to the Administration interested.

XVI.

1. The internal legislation of both the United Kingdom and the Empire of Japan shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by the stipulations contained in the present Agreement.

2. The Administrations shall communicate to each other from time to time the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels by Parcel Post.

XVII.

The two Postal Administrations shall indicate the offices or localities which they admit to the International exchange of parcels: they shall regulate the mode of transmission of these parcels and fix all other measures of detail and order necessary for ensuring the performance of the present Agreement.

XVIII.

This Agreement shall supersede the Agreement dated at Tokio the 21st day of the 5th month of the 29th year of Meiji and at London the 23rd of June 1896.

It shall come into operation on the day to be fixed by common consent between the two Postal Administrations and shall be terminable on a notice of one year by either party.

Done in duplicate at London the 31st day of January 1907, and at Tokio the 19th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of Meiji.

SYDNEY BUXTON.

ISSABURO YAMAGATA.



Detailed Regulations for the execution of the Agreement concerning the exchange of Postal Parcels concluded between the Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Department of Communications of the Empire of Japan.

I.

1. The exchange of parcels in closed mails between the two countries shall be carried on either via Canada or via Suez, except that parcels insured for more than 500 francs cannot be sent via Suez.

2. The two Postal Administrations shall communicate to each other the names of the offices appointed as offices of exchange for Parcel Post.

II.

1. The two Postal Administrations shall acquaint each other which of the regular sea services maintained by them may be employed for the conveyance of parcels.

2. The two Administrations, after a preliminary understanding has been arrived at with the countries concerned, shall communicate to each other:—

- (a) A list of the countries with regard to which they may respectively serve as medium for the conveyance of parcels.
- (b) The routes available for the transmission of the said parcels, from the point of entry on their territories or into their services.
- (c) The total amount of the charges to be paid to them under this head, for each destination, by the office which consigns the parcels to them.

3. By means of this information the Administrations will determine the routes to be employed for the transmission of their parcels and the postage to be collected from the senders.

III.

Parcels posted in the United Kingdom for the Empire of Japan must not exceed 3 feet 6 inches English in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined, and parcels posted in the Empire of Japan for the United Kingdom must not exceed 3½ shaku in length or 6 shaku in length and girth combined.

IV.

1. No parcel must be accepted for conveyance by Parcel Post unless it bear the exact direction of the addressee. The address of parcels containing coin, articles of gold or silver, jewellery, or other precious objects, must be written on the actual covering of the parcel.

2. Every parcel must be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents. The packing must be such as to make it impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an obvious trace of violation.

Liquids and substances which easily liquefy must be despatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, &c.) and the second (box of metal or of strong wood) a space is left as far as possible. This space must be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbing material.

3. Every parcel must be sealed by means of sealing wax, lead, or otherwise with some special impress or mark of the sender.

4. Every insured parcel must bear on the cover, and also on the Despatch Note, a statement of the sum for which it is insured, without erasure or addition, even if certified. When this statement is expressed in English or Japanese money, the sender, or the Post Office of the country of origin, must indicate by new figures placed beside or below the others, the equivalent of the amount in francs and centimes.

V.

1. Each parcel must be accompanied by a Despatch Note and by Customs Declarations in conformity with, or analogous to, specimens A and B hereto appended. The Administrations shall inform each other of the number of Customs Declarations to be furnished for each country of destination.

2. One Despatch Note, and, if the Customs laws permit, one Customs Declaration may be used for two or three (but not more) parcels sent from the same sender to the same addressee. This provision does not apply to insured parcels, each of which must be accompanied by a separate Despatch Note.

3. The amount of postage paid, when not indicated by postage stamps affixed to the Despatch Note, should be notified upon the Despatch Note.

4. The exact weight of an insured parcel must be entered by the office of origin, both on the cover of the parcel and on the Despatch Note, in the place provided for the purpose.

5. The Administrations decline all responsibility for the correctness of the Customs Declarations.

VI.

1. Each parcel, as well as the Despatch Note relating to it, must bear a label in conformity with, or analogous to, specimen C hereto annexed indicating the registered number and the name of the office of origin.

2. The Despatch Note shall, moreover, be impressed by the office of origin, on the address side, with a stamp indicating the place and date of posting.

3. Each insured parcel must bear a red label with the word "Insured" or "Valeur déclarée" upon it.

4. Express parcels and also their Despatch Notes shall be impressed with a stamp or have affixed to them a label showing the word "Express" in bold letters.

5. The labels on parcels containing coin, articles of gold or silver, jewellery, or other precious objects, must be so placed that they cannot serve to conceal injuries to the cover. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

VII.

The parcels shall be entered by the despatching Office of Exchange on a parcel bill in conformity with specimen D appended to the present regulations, with all the details required by this form. The Despatch Notes, the Customs Declarations and, if any, the acknowledgments of receipt must be securely attached to the parcel bill.

VIII.

1. When an acknowledgment of receipt of an insured parcel is asked for, the office of origin writes on the parcel in a very conspicuous manner the words "Avis de réception" or stamps it with the letters "A.R."

2. The form for acknowledgment of receipt must be in conformity with, or analogous to, specimen E hereto annexed, and shall be made out by the office of origin or by any other office which the despatching Administration may appoint. If it does not reach the office of destination, the latter makes out officially a new acknowledgment of receipt.

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled up the form, returns it, either directly or through the Offices of Exchange, to the office of origin, which delivers it to the sender of the parcel.

4. When, after an insured parcel has been posted, the sender applies for an acknowledgment of its receipt, the office of origin enters on a form of acknowledgment of receipt an exact description of the parcel (office of origin, date of posting, number, address). This form is transmitted to the receiving Office of Exchange, with an indication of the mail in which the parcel under enquiry was delivered to the Office of Exchange of the corresponding Administration. The office of destination completes the form and returns it to the office of origin in the way prescribed by the preceding paragraph 3.

5. If an acknowledgment of receipt, duly applied for by the sender at the time of posting, is not received back in the office of origin after a proper interval, enquiry for the missing acknowledgment is instituted in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the preceding paragraph 4.

The office of origin writes at the top of the form the words "Réclamation de l'avis de réception, &c."

IX.

1. On the receipt of a parcel bill the receiving Office of Exchange shall proceed to verify the parcels, and the various documents entered on the bill, and, if needful, shall report missing articles or any irregularities by means of a Verification Note in conformity with the annexed specimen E.

2. Any differences which may arise in the credits and accounting must be notified to the despatching office by Verification Note. The accepted Verification Notes must be attached to the parcel bill to which they relate.

Corrections not supported by vouchers are not admitted by the auditors.

X.

1. When an express parcel is entered on the parcel bill the word "Express" shall be written against the entry in the column for observations.

2. The express parcels forwarded in a mail shall be placed together, and, as far as possible, in the receptacle which contains the parcel bill and other documents. When this is not the case the receptacle containing the express parcels shall be indicated by a special label.

XI.

1. Misent parcels shall be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the office re-transmitting them. When this re-transmission shall involve the return of the parcel to the office of origin, the amounts credited in the parcel bill of that office shall be cancelled; and the re-transmitting Office of Exchange shall send back the parcels to the office from which it received them, simply recording them on the parcel bill. Attention shall be called to the error by means of a Verification Note.

2. In other cases, and if the amount credited to the re-transmitting office shall be insufficient to cover the expenses of re-transmission which it has to defray, it shall recover the difference by raising the amount entered to its credit in the parcel bill of the despatching Office of Exchange. The reason for this rectification shall be notified to the said office by means of a Verification Note.

3. Parcels re-directed to a country which participates in the Parcel Post between the United Kingdom and the Empire of Japan will be subjected by the delivering office to a charge, to be paid by the addressees, representing the sums due to this latter office, to the re-directing office and to each intermediate office, if there be any.

4. Each office which forwards a re-directed parcel shall claim on the parcel bill the amount due for the conveyance of the parcel.

5. But, if the amount chargeable for the further conveyance of a re-directed parcel shall be paid at the time of its re-direction, the parcel shall

be dealt with as if it had been addressed directly from the re-transmitting country to the country of destination, and delivered without any postal charge to the addressee.

6. The senders of parcels which cannot be delivered shall be consulted as to the disposal of the parcels.

7. If, within six months after the despatch of a letter of enquiry, the office of destination shall not have received instructions from the sender, the parcel shall be treated as abandoned.

8. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may, however, be sold immediately, without previous notice or legal formality, for the benefit of the right party. An account of the sale shall be drawn up.

The sum realized by the sale shall be used in the first place to defray the charges upon the parcel. Any balance which there may be shall be remitted to the office of origin to be paid to the sender.

If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or worthless articles are destroyed or taken possession of by the State.

9. Parcels which have to be returned to the country of origin shall be entered on the parcel bill, with the addition of the word "Rebut" (undeliverable) in the column for observations. They shall be dealt with and charged as re-directed parcels.

10. Any parcel the addressee of which has left for a country not participating in the Parcel Post between the United Kingdom and the Empire of Japan shall be dealt with as undeliverable, unless the office of the first destination be in a position to forward it to the addressee.

11. Subject to the provisions in Article X of the Agreement, the Customs duties properly so called on parcels which have to be sent back to the country of origin or re-directed to a third country shall be cancelled both in the United Kingdom and in the Empire of Japan.

XII.

1. Each Administration shall cause each of its exchanging offices to prepare quarterly for all the mails received from the exchanging offices of the other Administration a statement in conformity with specimen F appended to the present regulations of the sums entered in each parcel bill, whether to its credit or to its debit.

2. The statements F shall be afterwards recapitulated by the same Administration in an account conforming to specimen G, also appended to the present regulations.

3. This account, accompanied by the statements F, abstracts of the parcel bills, and, if any, the Verification Notes relating thereto, shall be submitted to the examination of the other Administration in the course of the quarter which follows that to which it relates.

4. The quarterly accounts, after having been verified and accepted on both sides, shall be included in a general annual account by the Administration to which the balance is due.

5. The payment resulting from the balance of these accounts between the two Administrations shall be made by the indebted office in francs, in specie, or by means of bills drawn on Paris or on the capital or one of the commercial towns of the country to which the balance is due, or in any other manner that may be mutually agreed upon, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted office.

6. The drawing up, transmission and payment of the accounts must be effected as early as possible, at the latest before the expiration of the

following year. After the expiration of this term, the sums due from one Administration to the other shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be reckoned from the date of the expiration of the said term.

XIII.

The present detailed regulations shall come into force on the day fixed for the Agreement to come into force, and shall have the same duration as the Agreement. The Administrations interested have, however, the power by common consent to modify the details from time to time.

Done in duplicate at London the 31st day of January 1907, and at Tokio the 19th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of Meiji.

SYDNEY BUXTON.

ISSABURO YAMAGATA.



L.S.



L.S.

A.**DESPATCH NOTE.**

(BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION.)

Counterfoil.
(Coupon.)Stamp of Office of
Origin.
(Timbre du bureau
d'origine.)Name and address
of sender.(Nom et domicile de
l'expéditeur.)Herewith is a parcel bearing the address given below.
(Ci-joint : un colis portant l'adresse ci-dessous.)Number of Customs Declarations ____ Postage paid ____
(Nombre de déclarations en douane.) (Taxe perçue.)Insured value (Valeur assurée).
(To be filled up only in the case of insured parcels.)Name and
Address of
Addressee : _____Place of destination
(Lieu de destination) _____Exact Weight of
Insured Parcels
(Poids) _____Route to be followed
(Acheminement). __________

} (To be filled
up at Office
of Exchange.) via _____Impression of seal
used to close the
parcel.**B.****CUSTOMS DECLARATION.**

(DÉCLARATION EN DOUANE.)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.
(PAYS D'ORIGINE.)PLACE OF DESTINATION.
(LIEU DE DESTINATION.)

Name of Addressee. M _____

Parcels. (Colis postaux.)		Contents. (Désignation du contenu.)	Value of Contents. (Valeur.)	Weight. (Poids.)	
Number. (Numéro.)	Description. (Espèce.)	The nature and value of the contents should be accurately stated. Undervaluation of the contents or failure to describe them fully may result in the seizure of the parcel.		Gross. (Brut.)	Net. (Net.)

Date 190 _____

Signature of Sender.
(Nom de l'expéditeur.)

C

C.

438.

TOKIO.

TOKIO, 438.

2

PARCEL BILL No. _____

10

People separated from

1

100

1

1

Number of pregnancies during the study

(If less space than one sheet is required, these particulars should be entered on the small sheet only.)

Properties of the Cellulose and the Dextranase-Cellulase

**Signature of the Officer in
the Registering Office.**

E.

POST OFFICE OF

Date Stamp.

Parcel Post.**VERIFICATION NOTE**

For the correction and verification of irregularities and errors of every kind observed in the Parcel Mail from the _____ Office for the _____ Office.

Date of Mail 190 . Parcel Bill No. or time of despatch _____

MISSING PARCELS.

Number.		Origin.	Destination. (Full address to be given if possible.)	No. of Rates or amount credited by Despatching Office.	Verification of Receiving Office.	Remarks.
Order.	Parcel.					

DAMAGED PARCELS.

Number.		Origin.	Name and Address.		Contents of Parcel.	Actual Weight of Parcel.	Declared Value.	In what kind of complaint required.
Order.	Parcel.		Sealer.	Addresser.				

Description and apparent cause of damage or any other remarks.

IRREGULARITIES.

(Non-receipt of Parcel Bill in due course. Baskets, Boxes, &c., not properly secured, &c., &c.)

ERRORS.

Number.		Origin.	Name and Address of Addressee.	Weight.	No. of Rates or amount credited by Despatching Office.	Verification of Receiving Office.
Order.	Parcel.					

Original Total _____

Corrected Total _____

190 .

Examined and accepted,

190 .

Signature of the Controlling Officer
at the Office of Arrival.

Signature of the Controlling Officer
at the Office of Despatch.

F.

POST OFFICE OF

IN ACCORD WITH THE POST OFFICE
OF _____

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of sums due from or to the Postal Administration of _____
to or from the Postal Administration of _____ in respect of
Parcels delivered by the Office of Exchange at _____ to
the Office of Exchange at _____.

Quarter 190 .

Parcel No.		Credit of Receiving Office. (Column 10 Form D.)	Credit of Dispatching Office. (Column 11 Form D.)		Observations.
No.	Date.		Fr.	to	

POST OFFICE OF

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE POST OFFICE
OF _____

G₁

ACCOUNT

Recapitulating the Statements (F) of the Parcel Bills furnished by the Offices of Exchange of _____ to the Offices of Exchange of _____.

Quarter 190 .

At the 190 .

At the 190

Accepted

H.

Administration des Postes de
Post Offices of

Timbre-poste
de



Passenger System.

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY

Noter, suivant le cas, l'une ou l'autre de ces indications.
Strike out whichever of these items does not apply to the case.

d'un objet recommandé of a Registered Article () (1))
d'une lettre avec valeur déclarée of a letter insured for ()
d'un colis postal avec valeur déclarée of a parcel insured for () (2) Numéro () No.)
enregistré ou valeur déclarée au bureau registered or insured at the Office

de } ————— { is the } ————— (2)

at address is _____ { h } _____, (3)
and addressed to M _____ { at } _____

Biffer, suivant le cas,
l'une ou l'autre de ces
indications.

*Strike out whichever
of these lines does not
apply to the case.*

Le sousigné déclare qu'un objet recommandé, qu'une lettre avec valeur déclarée ou qu'un colis postal avec valeur déclarée à l'adresse susmentionnée.

The undersigned acknowledges that a registered article, an insured letter or insured parcel addressed as above is provenant de _____ et rendu by (4) _____ a été délivré aux duty _____.



livré le
delivered on the

190

dis destinataire :
of the addressee ?

Signatur (5)

du Chef du bureau distributeur :
of the Postmaster of the Delivering Office.

1. Nature de l'objet (jeton, échantillon, imprimer, etc.).
Nature of Article (token, sample, printed paper, etc.).

2. Bureau d'origine ; date de dépôt à ce bureau.
Office of origin; date of putting at this office.

3. Le nom et l'adresse complète du destinataire.
Full name and full address of addressee.

4. Le nom et l'adresse complète de l'expéditeur.
Full name and full address of sender.

A remplir par le bureau d'origine.
To be filled up by the Office of origin.

5. **Full name and full address of sender.**

NOTA.—Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire, ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le comportent, par le chef de bureau distributeur, et lorsque l'avis est dressé par le bureau distributeur le destinataire doit désigner le nom et l'adresse de l'expéditeur. Ensuite l'avis doit être mis dans enveloppe et envoyé, sous recommandation, par le premier courrier, au bureau d'origine de l'objet qu'il concerne.

NOTE.—This acknowledgement must be signed by the addressee, or, if the postal regulations of the country of destination admit, by the Postmaster of the Delivering Office, and when it is made out by the Delivering Office the addressee should furnish the name and address of the sender. It must then be put in an envelope and sent, as registered, by the first mail, to the Office at which the article referred to was posted.

6. **Longueur cette formula n'accompagne pas l'objet recommandé au verso valeur déclarée dont il s'agit ou doit indiquer au verso la déclaration dans laquelle l'objet a été livré au bureau aérien.**

When this form does not accompany the Registered or forward article its value declared in the article must be mentioned on the verso and the declaration in which the article was forwarded to the next Office should be given on the other side.

The Registered (or insured) Article described on the other side was forwarded to
 H. M.
 at _____ m. on the _____,
 entered at No. _____ on the List (or Bill). Date Stamp.

 Signature.

The Registered (or insured) Article described on the other side was forwarded to
 H. M.
 at _____ m. on the _____,
 entered at No. _____ on the List (or Bill). Date Stamp.

 Signature.

The Registered (or insured) Article described on the other side was forwarded to
 H. M.
 at _____ m. on the _____,
 entered at No. _____ on the List (or Bill). Date Stamp.

 Signature.

L'objet { recommandé avec valeur déclarée } désigné au recto a été expédié dans la dépêche du
 The { Registered } article described on the other side was forwarded in the mail from the
 bureau d'échange de _____ du _____ { * envoi) pour
 office of exchange at _____ of the _____ despatch) for
 le bureau d'échange de _____ inscrit sous la No. _____
 the office of exchange at _____ entered at No. _____
 du tableau I de la feuille d'avis.
 of table I of the Letter Bill.
 de la feuille d'envoi No. _____.
 on the List No. _____.
 de la feuille de route.
 on the parcel bill.



Timbre à date
 Date Stamp.

 Signature.

L'objet { recommandé avec valeur déclarée } désigné au recto a été expédié dans la dépêche du
 The { Registered } article described on the other side was forwarded in the mail from the
 bureau d'échange de _____ du _____ { * envoi) pour
 office of exchange at _____ of the _____ despatch) for
 le bureau d'échange de _____ inscrit sous la No. _____
 the office of exchange at _____ entered at No. _____
 du tableau I de la feuille d'avis.
 of table I of the Letter Bill.
 de la feuille d'envoi No. _____.
 on the List No. _____.
 de la feuille de route.
 on the parcel bill.

Timbre à date
 Date Stamp.

 Signature.